

MUMEXA
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of photographic
work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 31, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 2541.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
Sh. h.p. 4 h.p. and 7 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17 225.

號六月八年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.60 Per Month.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON-ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register their names under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH HAS WRITTEN THE REINS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,437,600.
II—Fire Funds £1,387,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,490.
Sinking Fund Account £128,230.
£23,970,367.
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456.
Life and Annuity Branches £1,141,869.
Revenue Marine Department 337,259.
Other Receipts 478,940.
£23,970,367.

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SUNDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprovisore order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE

Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Price.
Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road Central.

TANG YUK DESTIER, successor of the late SIFU TING.
14, IFANQUEAN STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.
Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings.—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

WATSON'S PULVOSMIDROSIS.
AN IDEAL DUSTING POWDER.
Keeps the feet and armpits cool and sweet in the warmest weather and removes any unpleasant odour.
Cures sore and blistered toes.
IN TINS 50 CTS. EACH.
PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
TELEPHONE No. 16.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.
A first-class and up-to-date hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal banks. Hotel for the best food, refreshments, accommodation and cleanliness.
Café under European supervision.
A first-class dining room with selections from 2.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER, Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
101, HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 45 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.
Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors.
Launches Meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."
MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
OF HONGKONG LTD.
AGENTS—
—TELEPHONE 200.
—TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
—TELEPHONE 100.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAY 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

BLUE BIRD
CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS
ICE CREAM PARLOUR.

HOT and COLD DRINKS.
DEALERS IN
Gumballs and Orange Blossom
American Chocolates
Assorted Fancy Cakes.
Address:
Old Post Office Building,
Queen's Road & Pedder Street.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.
ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.
THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 49, Commaught Road Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3383.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

H. HING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchordery Articles.
Telephone No. 1116.
25, Wing Woe Street, Central.

THE GREAT BATTLE.
ALLIES STILL PUSHING FORWARD.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ALLIES REACH THE VESLE.
FISMES CAPTURED FROM ENEMY.
GERMANS RESIST STRONGLY.
LONDON, Aug. 5.
2.5 a.m.
A French communiqué states:—
We reached the Vesle at several points east of Fismes.
Enemy rearwards resisted strongly, notably between Muizon and Champigny.
Our light elements nevertheless gained a footing at various points north of the bank.
Fismes is ours.
We gained ground north-west of Rheims as far as the village of Neuville, which the enemy is defending vigorously.
The Germans on the left bank of the Aisne between Castel and Mesnil St. George's were compelled to abandon a part of their positions which were untenable as a result of our advance on July 29th.
We occupied Braches, penetrated Harcourt and reached the western outskirts of Courte-Manche. We have taken prisoners.

AMERICAN CO-OPERATION IN CAPTURE OF FISMES.
LONDON, Aug. 5.
4.5 a.m.
An American official report states:—
We have taken Fismes and hold the south bank of the Vesle in this sector.
GERMANS RESISTING STUBBORNLY.
ALLIED PURSUIT CONTINUES.
LONDON, Aug. 5.
The evening report states:—
The enemy, although retiring across the Vesle, is still resisting stubbornly.
The French captured Jonchery and crossed the Vesle at Venteux Farm and also north-west of Bar-sur-Seine, and crossed the river opposite Soissons, capturing St. Vaast.
The enemy destroyed all the bridges across the Vesle.
The pursuit is continuing. The French are occupying strong positions on the east bank of the river.
The Americans are attacking Fismes.
The Germans apparently realise their inability to stand permanently on the Vesle, but are desperately attempting to delay the Allies in order to get men and stores across the Aisne, the crossing of which will be very troublesome.
Between Demancourt and Humel, both in our possession, the enemy has entirely re-crossed the Aisne.
At Albert the situation is doubtful at present. It is believed the Germans are holding a part of the town.

THE GERMAN RETIREMENTS.
POSSIBLE FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, states:—
The Germans must have felt the pinch before they voluntarily retired from their positions north and south of the Somme, which would have been a useful line of departure for a further advance on Amiens and Abbeville.
One involuntary, and two voluntary, German retirements were all undertaken with a view to saving men and if these economies are being effected in order that Prince Rupprecht or the Crown Prince may be able to afford another great adventure at some other point, we shall quickly learn it but if it has been decided that the moment

PAUSE IN THE BATTLE EXPLAINED.
FATIGUE OF THE TROOPS.
ENEMY INSTALS HEAVY ARTILLERY.
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—
The pause in the battle along the Vesle was largely due to the fatigue of the troops, who had then been fighting and advancing continuously for several days, also the soaking rains have made the roads heavy and consequently only light advanced columns are at present in contact with the enemy along the Vesle. These are awaiting the main body of infantry and guns before attempting to drive the Germans behind the Vesle.
The fact that the enemy has installed heavy artillery on the plateau behind the Vesle indicates a likelihood of his decision to stabilise his line on the Vesle. The Germans still enclose Rheims on the west, north and east.
THREAT TO AMIENS DISAPPEARS.
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RETIREMENT.
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says:—
Although the German withdrawal near Albert should not be exaggerated, it has been compelled by the ceaseless activity, and his difficulties in maintaining communications across the swampy valley.
The enemy found the sector extremely costly to hold. The Germans had either to advance or retire before the wet season, but the chief significance of the retirement is that the enemy in this region has definitely passed to defensive tactics.
The threat to Amiens outside the Albert road has practically disappeared.
Raiders recently captured German supplies in this sector, confirming the suspicion of the retreat, pending the main withdrawal, which was carried out on Thursday night.
It must have proved costly to the enemy as the Aisne is swollen, and we, anticipating events, had kept the bridges continuously shelled.
Our patrols are advancing warily. They passed through Aveluy Wood yesterday and entered the village on the west bank of the Aisne.

(Continued on Page 6.)

When a decisive victory would have been possible has passed, the enemy may retreat farther than they have yet shown signs of doing.
The Germans, as usual, are retreating slowly and in good order. They are withdrawing in alternate sections flanked by centres of resistance, which are always able to pour cross-fires upon any troops advancing into the abandoned sector overhastily.
Our advance to the village of La Neuville, a mile north of Rheims on the Rheims-Laon road, means that Rheims is completely disengaged on the east and that the enemy has renounced the hope of at length capturing it by an enveloping attack.

PAUSE IN THE BATTLE EXPLAINED.
FATIGUE OF THE TROOPS.
ENEMY INSTALS HEAVY ARTILLERY.

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—
The pause in the battle along the Vesle was largely due to the fatigue of the troops, who had then been fighting and advancing continuously for several days, also the soaking rains have made the roads heavy and consequently only light advanced columns are at present in contact with the enemy along the Vesle. These are awaiting the main body of infantry and guns before attempting to drive the Germans behind the Vesle.

The fact that the enemy has installed heavy artillery on the plateau behind the Vesle indicates a likelihood of his decision to stabilise his line on the Vesle. The Germans still enclose Rheims on the west, north and east.
THREAT TO AMIENS DISAPPEARS.
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RETIREMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says:—
Although the German withdrawal near Albert should not be exaggerated, it has been compelled by the ceaseless activity, and his difficulties in maintaining communications across the swampy valley.
The enemy found the sector extremely costly to hold. The Germans had either to advance or retire before the wet season, but the chief significance of the retirement is that the enemy in this region has definitely passed to defensive tactics.
The threat to Amiens outside the Albert road has practically disappeared.
Raiders recently captured German supplies in this sector, confirming the suspicion of the retreat, pending the main withdrawal, which was carried out on Thursday night.
It must have proved costly to the enemy as the Aisne is swollen, and we, anticipating events, had kept the bridges continuously shelled.
Our patrols are advancing warily. They passed through Aveluy Wood yesterday and entered the village on the west bank of the Aisne.

(Continued on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of SEVEN PENCE per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1918, has been declared.

The Dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of August, 1918, to Shareholders on the Register on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1918, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/6 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 29, 1918. 625

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for the year ending 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, 50, George Street, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 29, 1918. 625

NOTICE.

THOSE having any Accounts or Claims against us, "PINK SUEY," must render same to the Undersigned within 7 days from date.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1918. 645

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, CANTON, EAST PARADE GROUND.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (D.V.) September 18th. Entrance examinations September 18th. Chinese Course, eleven years; English Course, thirteen years. Boarding Fees: Sixty to One hundred and eighty dollars per annum.

Principal: MISS BENDELACK, M.A., D.E.

[649]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nothing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Can always be had. We supply Junket Tablets on application.

[66]

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL EUROPEAN TRAVEL, Pans Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA," VICTORIA.

J. WITCHELL, Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

241 Des Voeux Road Central. Telephone No. 2987.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

[367]

"REGAL"

RECORDS

(Take me back to U.S.A. (Billy Williams)

Why can't you be the Sea in London

I don't care

All the Silver from the Silver Moon

Mister John MacKenzie O'Connell

Leome Fra Scotland

Jean loves all the Jockeys

All the Ladies Fell in Love with Sandy

(Take me where there are no Eyes about)

Let's all go Mad

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

Tel. 1322

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833.

[368]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East

Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at

Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION.

All sorts of

Frames, Lenses, and Protection Glasses.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA.

TELEPHONE 230 & 155

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTABE,

KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOYARI,

HOJO, HAMAZUTA, SATO, KAKADA,

SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, HIRAI,

and OYUBARI COAL MINES.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office: TOKYO.

Branches and

Representatives:

Nagasaki, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Moji,

Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Tsuruga, Nagoya,

Yokohama, Tokyo, Hakodate, Muroran,

Otaru, Vladivostok, Peking, Tientsin,

Dairen, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai,

Taipei, Hongkong, Canton, Hsinphong,

Manila, Singapore, Calcutta, London

and New York.

Cable Address:

Hongkong: "IWASAKI"

Canton, Hsinphong: "IWASAKISAL"

Codes:—A1, A. B. C. 8th Ed.

Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE

& FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars, apply to:

S. KAWATE, Manager.

No. 14, Patten Street, Hongkong.

[369]

"THREE CASTLES"

MAGNUMS

CIGARETTES.



PERFECTLY MADE

FROM THE

CHOICEST VIRGINIA

TOBACCOS.

Sold in air-tight tins of 50

Cigarettes.

Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

EVENTS IN SIBERIA.

RUSSIAN LEGATION'S POSITION.

A representative of the "Peking Daily News" had an interview during the week with a responsible member of the Russian Legation in Peking, the conversation touching on many subjects connected with the complicated situation arising out of the existence of three different and apparently rival organizations claiming the title of Government in Siberia after the overthrow of the Bolsheviks. This situation appearing particularly complicated from the proclamation of the Cabinet of General Horvath at Grodekovo, in view of the Siberian Government proclaimed at Vladivostok, the representative of the Peking paper required somewhat carefully about the character of the rivalry between these two anti-Bolshevik groups. It appears each group points out to its rivals the fact that the Bolsheviks were overthrown not by them, the said rivals, but by the Czechs-Slovaks, and thus neither rival party has any claim on this ground to take over the Government. "The Siberian Government," it is true, traces its origin to an elective basis, though its critics affirm that these elections were irregular and one-sided. On the other hand, whilst General Horvath's Cabinet has no electoral basis, yet the persons of whom it is constituted are generally recognized as men of greater personal authority and reputation than their colleagues at Vladivostok. Thus it contains M. Vostrotine, who was a member of two consecutive Dumas; M. Taskine, also a member of two consecutive Dumas and subsequently elected a member of the Constituent Assembly; the moderate socialist M.M. Okorokoff and Kurky who represent the Siberian co-operative societies; the former commissioners of the Provisional Russian Government; the representatives of Siberian and even of European Russian, social organizations and political parties. These prevailed upon General Horvath, after prolonged representations, to establish his own administration, and the fact of their membership in his Cabinet indicates that this body is not without a weighty and, indirectly, a representative character. On the other hand, General Horvath's administration

is undoubtedly closer to the property-owning and moderate elements, whereas the Siberian Government at Vladivostok is in closer touch with the socialist organizations to which very largely it owes its birth, and which were predominant in the broader masses of the population under the Kerensky regime, which preceded the Bolsheviks.

It is somewhat generally supposed," said the interviewer, "that the Russian Legation in Peking is inclined to recognize the Siberian Government and has already entered into correspondence with its members at Vladivostok, at the same time appointing an official representative to reside permanently there. May I ask what substance there is in this supposition, which appears to be based on statements published in the Vladivostok papers?"

"This report," was the reply, "is based on a misinterpretation of certain facts. This Legation is in correspondence with both Omsk and Vladivostok, mutually transmitting at their request matter-of-fact telegrams from one to the other. There is no reason why this Legation should not do so; on the contrary, the Legation regards it as part of its duty to do anything that will help in the establishment of a contact that may further the cause of much-needed unity. The same applies to the relations with the Cabinet of General Horvath. You will remember that when the Bolshevik coup d'etat took place, the Legation agreed upon a close co-operation with the Chinese Eastern Railway, under the only legal authority that had maintained itself at its head. This co-operation, which brought the Legation into contact with the anti-Bolshevik elements connected with the railway, the only anti-Bolshevik forces that had been openly active until quite recently in these regions, continues as firm as ever. The question of a Government is a different matter, however, and the Legation, in maintaining contact with this Government and assisting it in its communications and intercourse with the rest of the world and with other organizations, is following precisely the same principles

and adopting the same procedure as I have mentioned in connection with the Siberian Government. As to the official to whom you refer as having been sent by the Legation, he is and has been for some years our diplomatic agent in the Amur region and is simply returning to his post now that the place to which he is appointed is no longer under Bolshevik domination. His instructions are to work with the de facto anti-Bolshevik authorities, in the present instance the organs of local self-government, to assist the Allied Councils in their intercourse with these authorities, and the study of the situation, and to be an active medium in the union of all elements honestly striving towards the same sound purpose of the reconstruction of their country and freeing it from the common foe. It is out of the question for the Legation to recognize any government before it is established and generally acknowledged, and the Legation is, neither called upon nor is it in any way qualified, to exercise any right of recognition. On the other hand, it cannot reduce its legal status to that of the representative of a mere faction. The only attitude the Legation can correctly take under the present circumstances is to contribute in every way within its power to the union of all Russians for the accomplishment of the aims of which I have just spoken."

MANUFACTURER FINED £200.

An alleged attempt to obtain trade secrets regarding a process for the manufacture of gas mantle rings was involved in a case in which Cornelius John Sutton, a Bolton manufacturer, was fined £200 at Nottingham. Alice Marion Sharp, a munition worker, who, it was said, acted in collusion with him, was bound over.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES \$1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley & wheat, in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.



THE FOOD DRINK

FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage instantly ready by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS

SHIPPING FORMS

CIRCULARS

PAMPHLETS

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES

WINE LISTS

MENUS

INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

[All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.]

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BULKHEAD	DEPTH OVER ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRING TIDES
RAWLON					
No. 1 Dock, Kwloon	202	80' top beam	20	7' 6"	5' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kwloon	211	80' top beam	20	7' 6"	5' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kwloon	244	80' top beam	20	7' 6"	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kwloon	247	80' top beam	20	7' 6"	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kwloon	227	80' top beam	20	7' 6"	5' 6"
TAIKOEI-SUI					
Consolidated Dock	447' 0"	80' top beam	20	7' 6"	5' 6"
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock, Lamou Dock	450	80' top beam	20	7' 6"	5' 6"

F. M. DYER, R.S., M.I.N.A., Kwloon Dock, Hongkong

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
Coda used
A. K. O. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HONGKONG" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Hon. CAPT. S. M. H. NEMAZEE, of Police to sell by Public Auction,

on
WEDNESDAY,
the 7th August, 1918, at 11 a.m.,
at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION,
CONDEMNED AND CONFISCATED
GOODS.

On view day of Sale.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, July 22, 1918. 624

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,
the 7th August, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at the Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,

Comprising:—
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and
Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and
Hamstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White
Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen
Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath
Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths,
&c., &c.,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 31, 1918. 625

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on
WEDNESDAY,
the 7th August, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at the Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS MOUNTED AND
TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS,
CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,**
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs,
(new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites,
&c., &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising
Double and Single Bedsteads,
Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood
Furniture, including large Blackwood
Sofa, Card Tables, Chairs, Chippendale
&c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkorin
and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles
and Net, Several Carpets new and
second-hand.

Also
Two PIANOS, by Robinson Piano Co.,
METAL BATHS, &c., &c.,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 31, 1918. 626

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on
FRIDAY,
the 9th August, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at No. 7, Hampshire Building,
Kowloon.

**THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.**

Comprising:—Stained Teakwood Dining
Room Furniture, Chesterfield Sofa
and Arm-chair, Bedroom Suite Stained
Teakwood, White Enamelled Twin
Bedsteads (Hair Mattresses), &c., &c.,
Pantry and Kitchen Utensils,
&c., &c.,
Carpets, Rugs, Electric Fittings and
Fans.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of Sale.
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1918. 627

TO LET.

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.**
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 623

TO LET.

COMMERCIOUS and Centrally
situated NEW OFFICES with lift
in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings,
corner of Queen's Road Central and
House Street.
Also in CANTON, HOUSE, No. 31,
Shameen, British Concession.
For rent and further particulars
apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
84, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, July 8, 1918. 622

TO LET.

ONE LARGE OFFICE ROOM in
Prince's Building.
Apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE.
Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1918. 641

TO LET.

A GODOWN—Central District.
Apply to
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, July 26, 1918. 623

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.**

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Be Let at
The Peak for a year. Four Bed-
rooms, Five Bath-rooms, Grass Tennis
Court.
Apply—
E. POTTER,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, July 26, 1918. 624

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: RIVE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIAN RECOMMEND THEM
OF ALL CHEMISTS Made in London

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(TAIWAN GOV'T.)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 30,000,000
Capital Paid-up Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund Yen 5,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo and
Yokohama.
FORMOSA—Aikio, Giran, Kaito, Kankai,
Kailong, Marung, Pinan, Shih-
chung, Tainan, Tainan, Takao,
Tamsui, Tientsin.
CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow,
Hankow, Kiangsu, Shanghai,
Swatow.
OTHERS—Batavia, Bombay, Hongkong,
London, Lyons, Manila, Singapore,
Sourabaya and New York.

LONDON BANKERS.

Capital and Counties Bank, London,
and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.
The Bank has Correspondents in the
Commercial centres of Russia, Man-
churia, Indo-China, India, Philippine
Islands, Java, Australia, America and
elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account.
Fixed Deposits and Savings Deposits
at rates which will be quoted on
application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH
8, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 629

TRADE AT HONGKONG.

[By U.S. Consul-General GEORGE H.
ANDERSON.]

The war in Europe has been the chief
factor in shaping the course of Hong-
kong's trade in 1917. The high exchange
value of silver and the diminishing ser-
vice of sea-ways and over-sea shipping,
direct results of the war, have had much
influence upon foreign trade; but on the
whole the year was not a bad one for
Hongkong industries and commerce.
Shipbuilding and sugar refining, which
are among the principal industries of the
colony, did very well. The shipyards
worked to their full capacity, the only
limitation being the difficulty of securing
materials for certain purposes.

The volume of business was far below
normal, not only because of the shortage
of shipping and high freight rates but
also because of closed markets to Chinese
produce in Europe and because of high
prices for foreign goods everywhere.
Political troubles in China, the reduced
buying power of the people, due to a
failure to sell their own products at an
advantage, and other elements combined
to reduce the import trade. Nevertheless,
most imports were made upon a
rising market, and were therefore more
than ordinarily profitable, while exports
of some lines of goods needed more or
less directly for war purposes, and there-
fore demanded at almost any price, con-
tinued to find ready sale.

The chief feature of trade in 1917 was
the predominance of American imports
and exports. The closing of many Euro-
pean ports to Chinese produce by the war
and the strong demand for raw products
in the United States made heavy exports
to the latter in certain lines inevitable.
The declared exports from Hongkong to
the United States for 1917 were valued
at \$25,548,413, as compared with
\$9,758,080 in 1916, \$5,500,442 in 1915,
\$4,474,087 in 1914, and \$5,203,980, in
1913. Total exports from Hongkong to
all American territories, including the
Philippines and Hawaii, amounted to
\$22,716,123 in 1917, as compared with
\$10,098,137 in 1916, \$8,849,553 in 1915,
\$10,989,777 in 1914, and \$10,272,205 in
1913. This immense increase was due
largely to larger exports of rice and tin,
rice exports for 1917 being valued at
about \$7,000,000 above 1916, and tin
exports at more than \$5,000,000 above
1916. Imports into Hongkong from the
United States, according to American
returns, were valued at \$16,656,650 in
1917, as compared with \$19,306,491 in
1916, and \$8,291,928 the year before.
These imports from the United States
differ as much in character as in volume
from those of normal years, when the
chief imports have been flour and kero-
sene oil. In the past year imports of
flour all but disappeared, while petroleum
products were far below normal, although
greater than those of 1916. Imports from
the United States at the present time
comprise nearly all commodities
used in the Far East, iron and steel pro-
ducts being in particular demand and also
prepared foods, especially those used by
foreigners and by foreign Chinese.

The import and export trade, in fact,
the whole of the colony's business in
every way, was seriously affected during
1917 by political troubles in China. The
revolt of the southern provinces re-
sulted in piracy and brigandage through-
out great districts of the country, so that
the shipment of valuable goods, such as
silk or out of the ports became diffi-
cult and in many districts impossible.
The generally disturbed conditions dis-
couraged new enterprises among both
Chinese and foreigners, and the danger
in transporting goods made even local
trade impossible at times. A considerable
allocation of Chinese native trade
resulted, and this is always reflected in
the country's foreign trade. One of the
first results of such conditions was a
restriction of credits, which complicated
the difficulty of remitting money from
one district to another in China, the cost
of remittance at times amounting to 25
per cent.

This matter of general credit among
the Chinese has been affected also by
the policy adopted by the foreign traders
in Hongkong against the extension of
long-time credits on certain imports, not-
ably cotton piece goods, and this has led
to a corresponding restriction of credits
among native dealers in the interior.
Nevertheless, the application of the prin-
ciple has been of benefit in Hongkong
trade, for while it reduced the volume
of business in some lines in the im-
mediate interior it made the business
more profitable and safer for all con-
cerned.

The restricted credits both in Hong-
kong and in the interior of China, and
the post of remittance, emphasized the
need of an adequate banking system for
China. Until such a system is actually
established ordinary trade in this country
can scarcely proceed upon reasonable
safe, or satisfactory lines.

During 1917 silver reached its highest
value in many years, resulting in a con-
traction, or, rather, a limitation of busi-
ness, for with silver at a high value the
Chinese producer secures for his exports
a correspondingly low price for his goods
when sold on a gold-standard market in
competition with similar goods from gold-
standard countries; while, on the other
hand, if he has money, his silver goes
much farther than usual in the purchase
of goods produced on a gold-standard
basis. Theoretically, imports into China
from the United States, Europe, and
other exporting countries should be
stimulated, and to a certain extent they
are stimulated, by the high exchange
value of silver, although this may so
depress silver prices received for Chinese
exports that many lines of Chinese goods
do not bring enough return to the pro-
ducer to justify exportation. Unless
China can sell its own products it can-
not buy other countries' products at a
price. During the past year there has
been so strong a demand in the United
States and other countries for certain raw
materials produced in China that they
have been taken in spite of high exchange
and at almost any price in gold. The
extraordinarily high prices paid in gold
by the United States for its imports from
China has not benefited the latter, how-
ever, for its returns in most lines of its
exports have not been up to normal prices
in silver, at least they have not been
enough above normal to compensate China
for extraordinary costs and expenses in
other lines.

During 1917 exchange ranged from
around 57 cents gold to the Hongkong
dollar, at American telegraphic-transfer
rate in January, down to 55 cents in
March, thence to around 57 again in
April and May and the first part of June.
It then commenced to rise and went to
60 cents early in July and then rapidly
to 70 in August, and by September 20
reached 77 for the same rate in Hong-
kong, although that rate was below parity
with New York exchange in every other
silver market at that time.

Perhaps the most significant and in-
teresting feature of the entire upward
movement of silver was the fact that by
reason of a special control over the
supply in Hongkong, and to some extent
in China, dominant banking interests
were able to hold the exchange value of
the silver dollar far below its actual
metal value in the markets of the world.
Realizing that the advance in the price
of silver was too rapid for the commerce
of this part of the Far East to adjust
itself thereto, the colony's banking in-
terests refused to follow the price of
silver in the markets of the world in
their exchange rates. On September 22,
when silver reached its highest point, the
telegraphic-transfer rate of the Hongkong
dollar was 77 cents, while the parity of
silver, that is, the actual value of silver
in Hongkong as determined by its cost
in the world's markets at 55 pence per
ounce in London, with freight, insurance,
etc., added, was estimated at 44, or
about 56 cents gold. Exchange in Hong-
kong, therefore, was 17 1/2 cents below
18 1/2 per cent. below the value of the
silver it represented. In Shanghai on
the same date the telegraphic-transfer
rate of the tael at \$1.17, with the silver
parity of the tael placed at about \$1.21,
was 12 1/2 cents or about 9 per cent. below
the value of the silver the tael repre-
sented.

This policy of holding down exchange
was followed more or less closely during
the rest of the year. Unquestionably it
had a marked effect in protecting the
commercial interests of the port, for had
there been no prohibition of exports of
silver from the colony and no such con-
trol of the exchange situation, the results
would probably have been the disappear-
ance of the stock of silver in Hongkong
banks; the whole system of advances and
credits to customers of Hongkong banks
would have been destroyed, and the
business of the port would have come to
a standstill.

Gradually the import and export trade
of the port adjusted itself to some extent
to high exchange conditions, and Chinese
producers in Hongkong's trade territory
also met changed conditions accordingly.
Notwithstanding this, it is patent that
comparatively low exchange is the founda-
tion for the best average import and
export trade in China and Hongkong. So
long as present exchange conditions exist,
the free shipment of Chinese produce is
impossible even at present high gold
prices, and until China can ship its pro-
duce freely to a good market it can and
will do comparatively little in the im-
port line.

During the year Hongkong's subsidiary
currency, which for years has been at a
discount compared to the corresponding
standard silver dollar, has been quite
steadily raised at par, being subject to
fluctuations only to marginal premium or dis-
count at money changes in the matter
of the temporary demand and supply of
small coins. During the past 10 years
the colony has been subject to a drain
of as high as \$5,000,000 silver and more
in a single year to accomplish this re-
sult, having retired a total of \$21,407,450
up to the point where this final result
was secured, about half of which was
retired in the last two years of the
operation. The past year has demon-
strated the success of the whole under-
taking.

High freight rates to and from the
United States and Europe prevented trade
in some lines, particularly exports of raw
materials and imports of bulky goods.
The high freight rates maintained along
the Asiatic coast added materially to the
cost of goods exported to the United
States and Europe. The chief feature
of the entire freight situation was the
special service given Japanese shippers
and importers, by subsidized Japanese
shipping lines. Although trans-Pacific
conditions eased somewhat during the
year, the rates steadily advanced, and in
December ranged about 50 per cent.
higher than at the beginning of the year.
There are very few British-made steam-
ships coming into the Hongkong market
presently, and almost the whole of the
import trade in both men's and women's
clothing is American. The value of the
imports increased greatly, though the
volume of imports decreased because of
the high prices.

Imports of men's hats and caps were
similar goods are almost wholly British,
and in a general way follow the ups and
downs of the trade in woolsens. It is
noticeable that most of the Chinese men
who wore foreign-style headgear a short
time ago have turned rather more freely
to Chinese hats. Indeed, in nearly all
lines of clothing at present the disposi-
tion of the Chinese people is to use

Chinese garments, as a matter of economy
and convenience. A large share of the
cheaper hats and caps used locally are
made in Hongkong or in Canton and
other South Chinese cities. A consider-
able quantity also comes from Japan.

Imports of food products of all sorts
into the South China field under present
war conditions represent, in a general
way, imports from the United States
alone. Prior to the war the United
States had secured a very fair share of the trade
in imported foods of all sorts, particu-
larly tinned and dried fruits, tinned
meats and fish, various grain foods, and
to some extent jams, preserves, pickles
and condiments, sauces, and the like.

At present the United States is supplying
almost the whole of the trade in these
lines, supplanting European goods that
have been imported into this field for
many years. That the United States will
retain all of this trade after the war is
as much to expect, but importers here
generally agree that the trade will never
fully return to its former holders.

Imports of American cheese and dairy
products increased considerably in the
first half of 1917, but food restriction
interfered with the trade in the latter
half. The chief source of the South
China butter supply continues to be Aus-
tralia, although some tinned Danish but-
ter is coming into the market. Australia
at present also is the chief competitor
of the United States in jams and pre-
serves and some lines of tinned goods.
Japan is furnishing a considerable quan-
tity of tinned fish for the cheaper trade,
although there is little in such lines of a
cheap sort at the present time. Ameri-
can condensed milk has greatly increased
its hold upon the market. American
flour has dropped out of the market
almost entirely, while American oatmeal
and corn breakfast foods, such as corn
flakes, have come into the field in much
greater volume than ever before. In
fact, they not only constitute the supply
in that line, but represent an increased
use of such foods of plentifully American
make that were practically unknown in
the market three years ago. Imports of
hams and bacon have all but ceased, the
market being supplied by a local meat-
packing and produce concern. Imports
of Australian meats are at a minimum
because of high freights and suspended
steamer service.

American confectionery has all but
taken over the market, or rather had
done so before American war restrictions
went into full effect. Considerable
American candy is still coming into the
field on old contracts, and in the mean-
while local manufacturers of American-
style candies are developing and will
probably secure a permanent hold upon
the trade.

The 1917 import trade in chemicals
was measured largely by what the United
States was able to furnish. The year
opened with large imports of heavy
chemicals and standard goods from the
United States, but export restrictions
affected the trade very materially in the
closing months of the year, particularly
the trade in caustic soda, soda ash,
glycerin, ammonia, and similar supplies.
There was a steadily increasing trade with
the United States in all standard drug
products, such as quinine, castor oil,
iodoform, ipecac, sugar of milk, cyanide
of potassium, and various acids, as well
as druggists' sundries, including dental
and toilet supplies, rubber manufactures,
fine soaps and lotions, and all similar
goods. Export restrictions, and high
freights, however, combined to force
up prices to a point where consumption
was affected. The trade in heavy
chemicals will probably return to Great
Britain after the war, but the intro-
duction of many lines of standard drugs
from the United States at prices that
compare favourably with prices under
similar conditions from Europe promises
permanent improvement in this branch
of American trade in the South China
field.

During 1917 Europe dropped out of
the miscellaneous trade generally known
as "sundries," although in a few of the
leading lines British and continental
manufacturers still cling to their old
established trade, but the difficulties of
trading in the face of necessary war
restrictions, the decreasing shipping
facilities for all but the most necessary
trade, and the increased cost of pro-
duction have forced them out of the
market in many lines in which they
held the trade for years. The higher-
class goods in these miscellaneous lines
are now coming from the United States,
while the cheap goods, formerly coming
from Germany, Belgium, and Austria,
are now coming from Japan. For
example, in the case of electrical materials,
the United States is now furnishing most
of the higher-class lamps and accessories,
while Japan is furnishing cheap lamps,
insulators, and similar goods; in hard-
ware the United States is furnishing
standard cutlery, tools, locks, bolts, nuts,
and the like, while Japan is furnishing
cheap enamel ware and novelties.
Leather goods, fine handbags, and
high-grade bags, as well as high-grade
boots and shoes, come from the United
States, while Japan furnishes cheap
trunks and cases, cheaper handbags, and
the like. In hosiery the United States
has the fine trade, while Japan and
local hosiery factories have the cheap
trade. The United States has the better
trade in motors and general machinery,
while the Japanese, and to a very large
extent Chinese and local manufacturers,
have the trade in less advanced models.

The United States has had for some
time a strong hold on the trade in dental
and toilet articles and certain lines of
perfumery. There has been a marked
increase in the imports of medicinal pre-
parations from the United States.
What can be done in the way of com-
mercial discount market in the United
States after the war remains a matter to
be settled by developments in interna-
tional and war finance and the com-
parative course of rates of interest in
the United States and Europe. American
traders, interested in the Far East,
however, need to derive some means of
offsetting the disadvantages they have
had in financing their foreign trade if
they are to compete successfully in the
Orient in the future.

INTIMATIONS

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ALKALIES

JUST ARRIVED BIG SHIPMENT INCLUDING
AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA 76% solid. In iron drums each containing
about 700 lbs.
ENGLISH MURIATE OF AMMONIA (sal-ammoniac)
No. 1 quality: Fine white (powder) 93.5% Ammonium Chloride.
No. 2 quality: Fine white (powder) 93.5% Ammonium Chloride.
ENGLISH SODA ASH 58% dense. In gunny bags or barrels.
ENGLISH SILICATE OF SODA 175 T.W. In barrels each containing
about 800 lbs.
Must be disposed of. Prices Reasonable.

SHING KEE CO., SODA MERCHANTS.
82, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 469.
Shipyard: Shek-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.



Economy.

With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce,
a few drops only are necessary
to give a delicious and
appetizing flavour to the
plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of
cheaper sauce fails to give the
same satisfaction.

Observe
the signature
(above)
on labels
across the red label
on every bottle.

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the
Stamp of Public Approval for—

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES
OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions
generally. It is everything you could wish
as a simple and Natural Health-giving
Agent.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

arranging itself in a large measure. The
experience of American exporters at the
outbreak of the war, when most of their
principal agencies in the larger centres of
the Far East were in the hands of well-
known and, when, as in the case of agencies
in Hongkong held by German firms, their
entire business was liquidated, taught its
lesson well, and the number of Ameri-
cans in this and other ports representing
American houses has steadily increased.
This direct representation of American
houses by American agents or by branch
houses has paid the American exporting
and importing interests in every instance
known to the writer. Not only does
such representation mean a company
of interest between agent and principal,
but it means a better understanding of
the field on the one hand and a better
understanding of the capacity of the
house on the other.

Unquestionably American trade in
the Far East, in both import and export
lines, is in a far better position than it
ever has been not only in volume and
profit but in its relations to the future.
American exporters are commencing to
understand the Eastern field, and the
Eastern importers are beginning to
realize that trade with the United States
both profitable and easy in many lines
independent of war conditions and inde-
pendent of the influence of European
traders. From a report published in the
"American Commerce Reports,"

WATSON'S FRUIT SYRUPS.

A small quantity mixed with either Aerated or Plain Water
makes a delightfully refreshing Summer Drink.

Made in great variety of Flavours.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16.

Today's Advertisements

WAR CHARITIES.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the War Charities will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. J. A. J. & Co. on FRIDAY, August 9th, at 5.30 p.m.

Consideration of arrangements for "Our Day 1918", Thursday, October 24th.
Hongkong, Aug. 6, 1918. 650

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND
SHANGHAI

THE Steamship

"KOREA MARU"
The above named steamer having
arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified to send in their Bills of Lading for
signature, and to take immediate
delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on
9th August, 1918, at 5 p.m. will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense,
and a delivery receipt then be taken from the
Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all
Cargo remaining undelivered on 12th
August, 1918, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All claims and damaged Cargo will
be landed into the Company's Godown,
where they will be examined on 18th
August, 1918, at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognised if filed
after the 22nd August, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, Aug. 6, 1918. 649

KODAKS

and FILMS,

PLATES

and PAPER,

DEVELOPING & PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Vaux Road Central.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communication
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.

All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is
\$36 per annum in advance and per month
\$3.00.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as
this supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit
20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$15 per annum; postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on pages 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 should be
sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be
sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in
before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered to a fixed period will be
continued until discontinued.

Telegraphic Address: "Mail," Hongkong.
Cable: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, Limited.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in
attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's
Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should
always be on hand. For sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

the Kaiser and the King of
Bavaria well know it is the
doctrine preached so successfully in
Germany for many years
by Bismarck and many others
that "the maintenance of peace can
never be, and must never be, the
object of policy," and that "we must
continue to insist on the necessity
of the idealism and the blessings of war
as at once the inevitable and the
progressive law of development." It
is pernicious doctrine like these, on
which modern Germany has been
reared, constituting her a constant
danger to the peace and security of
her neighbours, and to the whole
family of nations, that the Allies
are determined to destroy. For a Ger-
man who abandons this policy
of military aggression there will
always be a place in the world.
It would be absurd to think of
"annihilating" a nation of eighty
millions of people, and nobody but
the military rulers of Germany have
been lunatic enough to credit the
Allies with such a notion. The Allies
have published to the world a general
outline of their war aims which are
designed to ensure permanent peace
in the world. Germany has turned
scornfully away from such a settle-
ment. The sentiment which has
dominated the German nation is that
"the tremendous task which Pro-
vidence has assigned to Germany
is to impose a German peace, with
all the blessings of German Kultur
(so abundantly demonstrated in the
war!) upon a world which has risen
against her in sheer abhorrence at the
prospect. The task of changing the
curious mentality of the German
people is one of extraordinary
difficulty, but a few more such blows
as they have recently received will
doubtless cause their faith to weaken
in the Kaiser's relations with Pro-
vidence in this great struggle and
convert them to the eternal principles
of Right and Justice which must
finally and completely triumph over
Might and Injustice before peace
can again reign in the world.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Colonel (temporary Brig-General)
W. M. Watson, formerly Commandant
of the S.V.C., has been retired on half
pay.

Mr. David Fraser, the special
correspondent of the London "Times,"
has left Peking for Vladivostok and
other parts of Siberia.

Sir Maviland de Sausmarez,
Judge of H. M. Supreme Court for
China, is coming to Hongkong on the
Korea Maru this week accompanied by
Lady de Sausmarez.

During the 72 hours covering the
3rd 4th and 5th inst. the only cases of
communicable disease notified in the
Colony were 2 cases of plague, 2 of
enteric fever, and one of small pox.

At a well-attended meeting of the
China Society Mr. E. Denison Ross,
C.I.E., Ph.D., gave an interesting
lecture on "High Tartary." His
Excellency the Chinese Minister pre-
sided.

A Japanese News Agency states that
negotiations are progressing favourably
for the organisation of a Russo-Japanese
Bank, which is being promoted by Mr.
Kanehisi, of the Sino-Japanese Industrial
Development Co.

A Shanghai contemporary states
that the Ecuador last week landed at
Shanghai 3,000 bars of silver, worth
approximately \$2,000,000, of which
2,200 went to the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The news that the Tokyo Marine
and Fire Insurance Co., of Tokyo,
Japan, the largest of the Japanese
insurance corporations, has invaded the
American fire insurance field, has
aroused considerable interest in finan-
cial circles in New York.

An interesting function in con-
nection with the Shanghai Scottish
S.V.C. took place last week, when
Captain Rutherford, on the occasion
of his recent marriage, was presented
with an English silver salver, and a rose
bowl subscribed for by the members of
the Company.

The "Japan Gazette" says early
on the morning of the 21st July the
Kaifu-in Hotel, Kamakura, was broken
into by a burglar, who carried away Yen
8,300 worth of diamonds, a gold watch,
and other valuable articles belonging to
a British lady guest, Mrs. Skinner. The
chief is still at large.

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

JEWISH SERVICE.

On the occasion of the 4th Anniver-
sary of the War a Special Service was
held at the Jewish Synagogue on
Sunday, the 4th instant, and a collection
was made resulting in the sum of \$550,
being sent to the Hon. Secretary of
War Charities.

SERVICE AT THE SIKH TEMPLE.

The local Sikhs on Sunday held a
special meeting at the Sikh Temple in
connection with the fourth Anniversary
of the World War. The Service com-
menced at 2 p.m. Addresses were
delivered by Messrs. Mahan Singh,
Mahindor Singh and Bishan Singh, on
loyalty to the Empire and impressing
upon the congregation the causes that
compelled the British Government to
participate in the War against the
Central Powers, especially Germany;
the deeds wrought by the little army
of Belgium in resisting the advance of
overwhelming odds of the German
Army; the sacrifices that each and
every part of the Empire "has made
and is still making, especially the deeds
wrought by the flower of the
Sikh Army in France in the
beginning of the war and in the Galili-
poli campaign, where almost the whole
of the 14th Sikhs was wiped out in
preserving the line of communication.
The work now being done by the Sikh
army in Mesopotamia and in other
spheres was well presented. It was
mentioned that the traditional gallantry
of the Sikhs was evidenced by the fact
that they have won no less than one-third
of the total decorations hitherto awarded
to the Indian Army. The Local Sikh
community are proud of so noble a spirit
of sacrifice shown by their brethren.
It was emphasised that it behooved
those who had not had the opportunity
of undertaking military service to ex-
press their sympathy by offering a
helping hand, each according to his
means, to their brethren wounded in the
war.

Although it is well-known that the
local Sikh community is small, and from
a financial point of view not well off, (and
owing to heavy rains, the congregation
was somewhat poor) yet a sum of \$233.70,
including a cheque for \$100 very
kindly contributed by His Excellency
the Governor, and \$20 by Mr. P. P. J.
Wodehouse, D.S.P., was raised for the
Sikh wounded soldiers from among
those present.

The list is still open, as much more is
expected from the remaining Sikhs, and
any contribution towards this deserving
fund from the interested public may be
sent to the Hon. Secretary, Sikh
Temple, and will be gratefully acknow-
ledged.

At the close of the meeting, a solemn
prayer was offered to Almighty God to
grant success to the Allied arms, and
that peace may soon prevail upon the
disturbed world.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The Manila Observatory reports the
following warnings:—

August 3, 6 p.m.—Typhoon in about
139° Long. E. and 20° Lat. N.
moving W.N.W.
August 4, 5.5 a.m.—Cyclone or
typhoon N.W. of the Ladrones or
Marianas Islands moving N.W. or
N.N.W.

A NEW HOSPITAL FOR MACAO.

The Kang Wu Hospital, a wood
building forty years old and now ill-
suited for the purpose to which it has
been devoted is to be replaced by a new
wood building in European style. The
Directors of the Hospital for the
current year, under the Chairmanship
of Mr. Lu Hoon Chung, have collected
subscriptions for this purpose which
reach a handsome total, and the Macao
Government is supplementing the fund
by a substantial contribution.

E.E. The Governor of Macao, Senor
Vieira de Mattos, has been invited
to lay the foundation stone of the
new building on Saturday next the 10th
inst. at 2 p.m. A number of Chinese
and Portuguese residents of Macao have
been invited to be present at the
ceremony.

The Manila Customs Service are
reported to have made on the Loonging
on July 29th "the biggest haul of
contraband opium" recorded in the
history of the Philippine Islands, and
possibly constituting a world's record.
No less than a million pesos worth of
the forbidden drug was seized on board
the steamer and there is a possibility that
the haul may amount to \$3,000,000.

The "Japan Gazette" says early
on the morning of the 21st July the
Kaifu-in Hotel, Kamakura, was broken
into by a burglar, who carried away Yen
8,300 worth of diamonds, a gold watch,
and other valuable articles belonging to
a British lady guest, Mrs. Skinner. The
chief is still at large.

THE MAGISTRACY.

NOT REGISTERED.

Mr. R. M. Dyer, General Manager of
the Kowloon Dock, was summoned
before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning
for failing to register himself as
required by the Registration Ordinance.
Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., prosecuted.
Mr. Dyer said he was not quite sure
whether he had registered or not.
Mr. J. R. Wood fined him \$5.

FIGHT ON A NORWEGIAN STEAMER.

Seventeen Chinese were charged
before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with
fighting on board a Norwegian steamer.
Fifteen men appeared this morning,
while two were in hospital as they had
not recovered from their wounds.

Inspector Gordon stated that on
Monday a crowd of Cantonese Chinese,
about 60 in number, were discharging
rice on one part of the vessel, while a
number of "Hoklo" Chinese were
discharging dried salt fish on another.
The Cantonese asked for some shell
fish for their mid-day meal. A later
request for more was refused by the
"Hoklo" men. An altercation ensued,
the Cantonese workers attacking the
Hokloes with cargo hooks and hooks.
Eight men as a result were sent to
hospital, but all recovered with the
exception of two.

After further evidence his Worship
ordered the defendants to sign a bond
of \$50 each to keep the peace for six
months.

AN ASSAULT CHARGE.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning
a Chinese was charged with assaulting
and wounding another Chinese in
Saikung Road.

Inspector Davitt said that two other
men assisted defendant in the assault.
Complainant was sent to the hospital, and
his condition was not considered serious.
He was instructed to ask for a week's
remand.

His Worship adjourned the case until
next Tuesday.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

For being in unlawful possession of
five tael of non-Government opium a
Chinese was fined by Mr. J. R. Wood
\$100. The defendant pleaded guilty.

EXPORTING SILVER DOLLARS.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood a Chinese was
charged with attempting to export 32
silver dollars to Macao. Defendant
was searched, and arrested on the
wharf. The dollars were found concealed
on defendant's person.

Inspector Brown asked for a remand,
which was granted, the case being
adjourned and bail fixed at \$25.

THE JAPANESE AND THE RIOTS AT HONGKONG.

Following upon the recent riots at
Hongkong the Japanese Residents
Corporation at Shanghai is demanding
that measures be taken for the punish-
ment of the assailants; adequate
indemnities for the Japanese sufferers
by the riot; a reform of the system of
policing the settlement, especially by
the employment of more Japanese
Police in the Hongkong district; and
that the number of police attached to
the Consulate General should be
increased for the better preservation
of the peace.

At a time when so much depends
upon the gunnery of our Fleet, says a
Home contemporary, it is worth while
to recall that modern gunnery was born
on the China Station well-nigh a quarter
of a century ago. It was on the China
Station that the possibilities of modern
gunnery—so long insisted upon by
such men as Lord Bessborough, the Hon.
Sir Hedworth Meux, etc.—were proved,
and although the original records made
on the station were afterwards broken
on various stations, the China Squadron
for several years held the blue ribbon of
gunnery. The performance of the
gunners of the China Squadron, killed
the school of "spit and polish," which
so long held the sway. Perhaps the
viciousness of that system was never
better exposed than by Lord Bessborough
when he signalled his ships off Malta to
leave off gunnery and come in to "make
themselves pretty" in obedience to a
signal from his superior officer.

TREPPING CHILDREN.

TREPPING children have more or
less diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic
and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is
necessary is to give the prescribed dose
after each operation of the bowels more
than natural and then eat only to
cleanse the system. It is safe and sure,
even the most severe and dangerous
cases are quickly cured by it. For sale
by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

THE SITUATION ON THE RUSSO- CHINESE BORDER.

AN INVASION OF CHINESE TERRITORY.

[The "Chinese Mail" Service.]

Remnants of a Russian force have
invaded the territory of Heilungkiang
(Manchuria) and the Bolsheviki have
entered Uliassutai. The Chinese
merchants have removed from Kiakhta
to Kulun where the official archives
have also been conveyed.

THE PEKING PARLIAMENT.

Up to yesterday 200 members of
Parliament had reported their presence
in Peking.

LIANG SHIH YI.

Liang Shih Yi (at present in Hong-
kong), having refused the Speakership
in the Senate, the Government is now
proposing to appoint him Director of
the Currency Bureau.

THIEF SHOT.

A Chinese has been sent to the
Government Civil Hospital suffering
from a bullet wound received while
committing larceny on board a cargo
vessel at Yaumati Bay.

He with two or three others were
leaving the boat when the master of
the vessel fired with a Winchester rifle.
One of the other men has been
arrested.

DRAWING FOR GOLF COMPETITIONS.

A NEW AMERICAN IDEA.

According to the "New York Times"
there is a discussion going on in the
West as to the best manner of pairing
the contestants in a golf championship
or a club tournament. In many tourna-
ments officials place the names of the
players in a hat and leave the pairings
to the luck of the draw. This is so it is
argued, often brings the two stars who
have been picked as possible winners
together in the first round, and after
one has been eliminated all interest in
the tournament is lost, for the result is
a foregone conclusion.

Further than this the luck of the
draw may place most of the better
players in one-half of the frame, and
the man who wins his way through to
the final in that half will be relieved
from his hard matches, while the player
who has had things easy in the other
half will be comparatively fresh.

Now the Western Golf Association
has adopted a numeral system which is
said to work out well in actual practice.
The contestants are numbered according
to the position which their score in the
qualifying round entitles them to, the
leader being No. 1, the player making
the second low gross No. 2, and so on.
The players having odd numbers are
then placed in the upper half of the
draw, and the even numbers take the
lower half. No. 1 is placed in the first
bracket at the top of the sheet, and
the following method is used:—

Pairings for Thirty-five Players.
Upper Half. Lower Half.
No. 1 v. No. 17. No. 2 v. No. 18.
No. 3 v. No. 15. No. 4 v. No. 16.
No. 5 v. No. 13. No. 6 v. No. 14.
No. 7 v. No. 11. No. 8 v. No. 12.
No. 9 v. No. 9. No. 10 v. No. 10.
No. 11 v. No. 11. No. 12 v. No. 12.
No. 13 v. No. 13. No. 14 v. No. 14.
No. 15 v. No. 15. No. 16 v. No. 16.
No. 17 v. No. 17. No. 18 v. No. 18.
No. 19 v. No. 19. No. 20 v. No. 20.

Upper Half. Lower Half.
No. 1 v. No. 9. No. 2 v. No. 10.
No. 3 v. No. 11. No. 4 v. No. 12.
No. 5 v. No. 13. No. 6 v. No. 14.
No. 7 v. No. 15. No. 8 v. No. 16.
No. 9 v. No. 17. No. 10 v. No. 18.
No. 11 v. No. 19. No. 12 v. No. 20.

It is claimed that by this system the
players are evenly distributed, and
unless there is a complete upset the
interest will be maintained to the end.
The only element of luck which enters
into the play is that no golfer knows
what score another player has made,
and the fact that a man who scores a 75
could not tell in what half of the draw
he would come until after the pairings
were posted. It would all depend on
the number of players who finished with
75 or better.

In the case where two or more
players have the same medal score the
names are put in a hat and drawn out
one at a time to determine the number
which they are entitled to, but an
equally fair way is to number them in
the ratio in which they finished, the
first man to score a 75 taking the lowest
number left—say No. 5—the second man
finishing with that card taking No. 6,
and so on. This must be left to chance,
but under the numeral system the fields
are much more fairly divided and better
results are secured.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic
receipts for the week ending 3rd August
is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 31 weeks.
This year 1918.	12,213	421,619
Last year 1917.	15,108	416,225
Decrease.	2,790	5,384

When the British Army crossed the
Jordan and rescued 1,500 Armenian
refugees at Es Salt, all this of shadows
and in rags, some of the weary track
children across rivers by carrying on
each arm and holding the reins of
their teeth.

THE BOMBED HOSPITALS.

FIFTY KILLED AT STAFF HEADQUARTERS.

A graphic personal story of how Ger-
man airmen bombed the British hospitals
in France has been told to a Daily
News representative. Three of the
men who were the first to reach
the hospitals, and lying badly wounded in a
London hospital, says the London paper
of June 10.

A Northampton gunner of the R.O.A.,
who was in the bombed hospital recover-
ing from gas poisoning at the time, said
the Germans came over in four relays,
starting at 11 p.m.

"Practically everyone was in bed at
the time, and the raiders came so sud-
denly that no warning could be given.
It was not anticipated that they would
bomb the hospitals, for they had down
over the place several times before.

"The first bomb was an incendiary
one, and it struck the Canadian Hospital
staff quarters, starting a big fire. Many
of the men who could manage to get out
of bed rushed to see the flames.

500 KILLED OUTRAGE.

"At the staff quarters, where the
fire raged, aided by a fairly stiff breeze,
there was a large number of casualties,
50 being either killed outright or burnt
beyond recognition. Two sisters were
killed and another was not expected to
live. She cried out pitifully imploring
the doctors to let her die, as she was
wounded. One of the sisters was
believed by the men, for she was always
cheering and inspiring them in their
manly periods.

"While the fire was raging at one
corner of the hospital 'park' the raiders
kept overhead, sending down several
bombs of the shrapnel type. Many of the
boys who could walk made for safe
places, some going up to some small hills
in the vicinity, where they could take
effective cover, but the most serious
cases, of course, had to remain in their
beds till a party of the St. John Ambu-
lance men arrived with stretchers. They
were plucky fellows, for they had to risk
their lives to get to us, but they did
their work well, and saved hundreds of
the boys.

"In the mortuary, where 30 less se-
riously wounded men were sleeping,
five were killed and 14 injured.
Three men who had been badly wound-
ed in the last great offensive were
killed near me by a bomb which
dropped between No. 5 and No. 7 beds.
I had a very close shave. As it was, I
caught four pieces of the bomb, two in
my side and one in each knee.

"Three German officers who had been
brought down during a raid the night
before were lying wounded in one of the
wards. They made whining appeals to
the staff to send them to Bletchley or
somewhere else on the day the raid
occurred. In striking contrast to their
conduct was that of a German Sergeant-
Major, who worked really hard helping
to save the wounded in the Canadian
Hospital. He called upon other Ger-
mans slightly wounded to perform light
duties, to render all the assistance
possible, and he even threatened to shoot
those who refused.

"The doctors, nurses, and men from
the St. John Ambulance Corps close by
rendered the most valuable services. A
patriot who was in the hospital at the
time told me about his humane work
conspicuously praying with and for the
dying men about him. He stood by the
bedside of one poor fellow till his last
breath had gone, and then knelt down
and prayed silently amid the explosions
of the bombs.

"Some of the Norfolk men in the base
hospitals in France recently bombed by
the Germans.

"Our boys were in the worst part,"
said one of them, "but they behaved
bravely. The wounded got out of bed
and helped the nurses to carry the worst
cases to a shelter. One wounded man
was struck by a bomb fragment, but he
refused to give up and came back again
and again to help.

"A bomb burst in the ward when he
was helping out a dangerously wounded
case. The force of the explosion threw
the two against the wall and the badly-

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY FALLEN
BACK 20 MILES.

A LOSS OF 40,000 PRISONERS.

PROBABLE RETIREMENT TO
THE AISNE.

LONDON, Aug. 5. Since the Crown Prince began to retreat, his army has fallen back 20 miles and lost 40,000 prisoners up to the present. The German positions are nearly in a straight line between Soissons and Rheims. The enemy is still in three sides of Rheims though the latest successes have relieved the pressure on the east side of the city.

The enemy requires fewer divisions to defend this line than if he retreated across the Aisne, whose many windings necessitate large bodies of troops to defend them, but the Aisne is most dangerous.

In the new we have beaten the enemy and the indications are that the enemy will continue his retreat, moving north of the Aisne. Even this retreat is a success, as it is a tactical success, as it is a tactical success, as it is a tactical success.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, Aug. 4. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We drove off raiders to the south of Ypres. Patrols captured a few prisoners in the 4th Basse sector.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, Aug. 4. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation, says:—

We dropped five tons of bombs and sank down seven aeroplanes.

Our night-fliers dropped five tons of bombs on the railway stations of Stenwick and Fives. Three British machines are missing.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF AMERICA.

A PROUD RECORD.

TWENTY MILLION MEN OF
MILITARY AGE.

LONDON, Aug. 5. Nine Congressmen of the United States, visiting England, have made a statement that there will be no cessation of America's war efforts until the war is won.

America has 20,000,000 men of military age, and every year more than a million youths reach the age of 21.

America's agricultural production is so great that, if it is necessary, it can feed France, England and Italy, and keep the armies fully rationed.

Before October there will be two million American soldiers in Europe. A million-and-a-half more are training in the United States, all of whom are between the ages of 21 and 30, and equal to the best "shock" troops.

Daily, 10,000 of these splendid troops are leaving for the battle front.

America is manufacturing weekly 55,000 rifles, and 5,000 machine-guns. The capacity of the factories is 700,000 shells daily. In the new weapons, including improved grenades, flame-throwers and poison gases, the Americans are specially well-supplied.

Twenty-five thousand aeroplanes are now being built. The United States possesses 100,000 aviators. The new aeroplane motor, compared to its weight, is the most powerful in the world and will enable great bombing machines to fly across the Atlantic in twenty hours. Already 500 battle-planes have been shipped to Europe, the present delivery of the battle-planes being at the rate of 80 per week.

"Prussia must be made to understand that, if she has been the cause of Germany's war, she has been the cause of Germany's war, she has been the cause of Germany's war."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

CORDIAL MESSAGES EXCHANGED
BETWEEN THE KING AND
PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Press Bureau states:— President Wilson has sent the following message to His Majesty the King:—

"America cordially extends her hand to Great Britain in this anniversary of Great Britain's entrance into the war, in which the forces of Civilization are fighting the forces of Reaction, and rejoices that the two nations stand side by side in a great cause."

The King replied: "Your message will be read with cordial appreciation by my people, encouraging them in the prosecution of the struggle against our common enemies. I am proud that my forces and those of the United States are fighting side by side. You may rest assured of our unwavering determination to continue with all our strength until the victory of Right over Wrong is achieved."

KING SENDS MESSAGES TO ALL
ALLIES.EMPIRE'S DETERMINATION TO
PROSECUTE WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Press Bureau states:— His Majesty the King has sent messages to the rulers of Brazil, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Portugal and Serbia, emphasizing the Empire's unchanging resolve to prosecute its policy of "peace with honour" and its confidence in the struggle, and expressing confidence in a victorious peace not far distant.

His Majesty sent a similar message to the King of the Belgians, adding that Belgium's trials, so bravely borne and endured, will be an incentive to persevere till complete victory is achieved.

His Majesty also sent messages to the Kings of Spain and Montenegro, and the Presidents of China, Cuba and Liberia.

"HOLD FAST!"

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO THE
EMPIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Mr. Lloyd George has issued the following message:—

"The message I send to the people of the British Empire on the fourth anniversary of their entry into the war is 'hold fast.' We are in this war for no selfish ends. We are in it to recover freedom for the nations which have been brutally attacked and despoiled, and to prove that no people, however powerful, can surrender itself to the lawless ambitions of Militarism without meeting with retribution, swift, certain and disastrous, at the hands of the free nations of the world. To stop short of victory for this cause would be to compromise the future of mankind."

"I say 'hold fast' because our prospects of victory have never been so bright as to-day. Six months ago the rulers of Germany deliberately rejected a just and reasonable settlement proposed by the Allies. Throwing aside the last mask of moderation, they partitioned Russia, enslaved Rumania and attempted to seize supreme power by overwhelming the Allies in a final desperate attack."

"Thanks to the invincible bravery of all the Allied Armies, it is now evident to all that this dream of universal conquest for the sake of which they wantonly prolonged the war can never be fulfilled, but the battle is not yet won. The great autonomy of Prussia will still endeavour, by violence and guile, to avoid defeat, and so give Militarism a new lease of life. We cannot seek to escape the horrors of war for ourselves by laying them up for our children. Having set our hands to the task, we must see it through till a just and lasting settlement is achieved. In no other way can we ensure a world set free from war."

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

A general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE LATEST LANGSDOWNE LETTER.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL
REPLIES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in a letter to his constituents, replies at length to Lord Lansdowne's latest letter.

Mr. Churchill says the war has got to be won and is not yet won. These two hard facts dominate every argument not arising from dispondency or treason. Let us not delude ourselves, he says, by thinking there is any substitute for victory. The salient fact of the situation is: "In appearance the power is with the enemy, but in reality the power is with us." The Kaiser rules more millions of subjects and slaves than any time during the war, but the German people are bleeding and are suffering from bad feeding and under-feeding and enduring a strain which is as hard as that of Great Britain; therefore, if we stand fast, the Germans must break.

Three terrible things had happened to Germany during the present year. Her attacks on the British and French Armies had been repulsed. Submarine warfare had been definitely controlled. The American Armies were being landed at a rate promising to make the Allied strength overwhelming. The fourth thing was the increasing Allied domination in the air. All the world was inching against Germany. We had but to persevere to conquer. That was a reality. To make peace now when Germany had apparently triumphed but was really tottering, when America had only just begun, and when Russia was in the deepest abyss of misery, would brand our race for generations with a stigma of inferiority and a stain of defeat. Yet that was what Lord Lansdowne was obstinately beseeching us to do.

Mr. Churchill, after emphasizing that we must keep step with our American kinsmen, and according to the words of President Wilson use "force without stint," concludes by declaring us indispensable to the cessation of hostilities, firstly, that the German Armies must be decisively beaten in the field; and secondly, the German people must spontaneously and definitely break with the system, which had led them to so many monstrous crimes. Otherwise they cannot be allowed to enter into the League of Nations.

ZEEBRUGGE LOCKS TERRIBLY
DAMAGED.GREAT SLAUGHTER AT
BRUGES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.

Two British airmen, forced to land in Holland after missing Zeebrugge, declare that the Canal is still blocked, and the locks were terribly damaged by a direct hit yesterday. Recently a British bomb fell amidst 400 marines at Bruges, causing great slaughter.

ARMOUR FOR AMERICAN
SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

The War Department announces that the expert armoured, in the workshop of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, are modelling armour for the use of American soldiers in France, including helmets, shields and breast-plates, comprising all the best types used in ancient days.

BOARD OF TRADE AND OVERSEAS
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

AN INNUENDO REPUDIATED.

We are not surprised, says the London and China Express, that Mr. John Johnson, who presided over the annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, took exception to the views expressed by the Board of Trade and Foreign Office in their Memorandum dated October, 1917, and published in 1917, to the effect that "British Chambers of Commerce abroad were not to be relied upon for their opinions, as each individual member of the committee was playing for his own hand." This was a most ill-advised expression, and in a characteristic example of official blundering. The innuendo conveyed is certainly not true of the great majority of British Chambers of Commerce abroad and ought never to have been uttered. Such a view is all the more surprising since the Department concerned has since the war been doing good work for British traders in China and elsewhere, and might have been expected to have some acquaintance with the very useful functions carried out by recently established British Chambers of Commerce in China and the Far East generally. The suggestion that the individual members of the committee were grinding their own axes is a surprising government statement, which raises the ire of British traders overseas, and we think Mr. Johnson will well make such a strong protest, which, we trust, will not be lost upon the authorities at home.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

GENERAL RETREAT BY ENEMY.

THE ALLIED ARMY IN PURSUIT.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at 11 p.m. yesterday, says:—

The retreat is general on all three faces of the salient. The Germans may hold on the line of the Vesle, but it is quite possible they may be obliged to retire to the Aisne. Anyway, they have lost all they gained in the offensives of May, June and July. The question now is whether they will risk what remains of their reserves in a sudden blow on another part of the front. If they decide to tempt fortune once more they will find the Allied Armies ready. For the present we are receiving every minute names of villages and woods re-occupied. Plessier Wood, abutting on the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road, has been turned and the defenders surrounded. It was a centre of Boche resistance and the fight was therefore extraordinarily bitter.

Further north the British crossed the Soissons-Chateau Thierry Road, pressing through Courcy Wood, a mile east of Ville Montmorency, as in March last year. The French Army is advancing in pursuit of the enemy. Cavalry patrols are far in advance and horse artillery and engineers are accompanying the infantry.

It rained heavily all day and the condition of the roads retards the advance.

THE ADVANCE FAR FROM ENDED.

PARIS, Aug. 3.

A semi-official message states:— The capture of the heights north of Grand Reuzy was effected in the teeth of desperate resistance. The woods, thickets and villages were so many fortresses swarming with machine-guns and had to be captured separately, but the assault, which was assisted by Tanks, opened at four o'clock in the morning and was pressed with such vigour that the chief position was captured in two hours. Violent counter-attacks were superfluous and by the evening the ridges farther north were occupied. Numerous Germans were seen by observers fleeing northwards.

The French completely hold Soissons. The Cathedral was riddled with shells. Yesterday's progress was on a front of 50 kilometres between Soissons and Rheims to an average depth of three or four kilometres. In some places it reached six.

The advance is far from ended, some of our pursuing elements having already reached the Vesle. The retreating enemy is enigmatically burning crops and villages, and Braines and Fismes are in flames. The constant attack of Aeroplanes is a sure guarantee of success of the operations which will shortly be developed.

THE RETREAT CONTINUES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.

A Havas Agency message says:— The German retreat continues on the whole thirty mile front.

The nature of the pursuit is shown by the active intervention of French cavalry, which is hanging on the heels of the scattered foe and forcing him to accentuate his flight. The Allied advance, yesterday, extended to a depth of six miles. At places advance elements pushed even further ahead. The Vesle has been crossed and any hope of holding this line has been lost for the Germans. The retreat will probably continue till the Aisne is recrossed and General Foch is determined to prevent the enemy from profiting by the fall in operations.

American troops advancing strongly in the centre yesterday reached the outskirts of Fismes, the great junction on the Vesle and on the Soissons-Rheims railway line midway between these two towns. According to the last reports, Fismes is on fire, which indicates that the enemy entertains no further hope of retaining the town. West of Fismes the Americans crossed the Vesle and are now marching on the Aisne in concert with General Mangin's forces, which crossed the Oise on Friday and are now across the railway, skirting the Vesle.

East of Fismes General Berthelot's army of British French and Italian swept forward over a wide area and is now hugging both sides of the railway from Fismes to Rheims. Thus the Allied front now stretches in a more or less straight line west to east and the German pocket has been entirely eliminated.

BIGGEST DEFEAT SINCE THE
MARNE.

Within less than three weeks General Foch's plan of campaign has wrested from the Germans the fruits of the formidable offensive launched on the Aisne on May 27—the direct bid for Paris and the enemy is now within sight of his starting point. The enormous sacrifices of men and material made for ephemeral success since transformed into the biggest defeat he has suffered since the first battle of the Marne, must now be explained to the German people, who had been promised that the offensive would bring peace and victory.

FAMILY BIBLE ON WASH-
INGTON HOUSES.

Every public department was warning money in printing, said Sir Herbert Field, K.C. M.P. lately, Parliament was not the only offender. The other day the Carnegie Trust sent out a booklet, mainly Bible text and washhouses. It was a scandal to have allowed it to go out.

ENEMY BURNING VILLAGES AND
DESTROYING CROPS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Headquarters, telegraphing at 11.30 p.m. on Saturday, says:—

The capture of Mont Bellen overlooking the Aisne south of Soissons gave us a footing on the plateau which fills the angle between the Aisne and the Vesle and forced the retreat of the German left and centre. The Germans with their third line echeloned facing south-west were driven from Soissons and in order to escape envelopment each successive centre of resistance had to be abandoned as far as Fismes.

We are again in open warfare and cavalry groups spread across the fields, proceed the advance of the infantry along the roads. Horsemen, on encountering machine-gun posts, dismount and destroy them or compel them to retire. The enemy artillery is distributing its fire on special points, on roads and bridges where our troops are bound to pass with the object of delaying the advance.

The Germans continue to burn villages, including those behind the Vesle, and over ripe cornfields. They are also blowing up their munition dumps as they retire.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF BRITISH
PATROLS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:— The progress of our patrols in the Albert sector continued. We hold the greater part of the ground previously in the enemy's possession westward of the Ancre. We closely followed up the enemy in his withdrawal, indications of which were previously observed. A number of dead were found in the abandoned trenches.

We repulsed strong raiding parties south-eastward of Houternes and eastward of Robecq. There was increased hostile artillery activity at Kemmel.

The weather interfered with airwork. We dropped 30 tons of bombs during the day, three tons of which fell on Bruges docks. We brought down two hostile machines. All our machines returned. Night-flying was impossible.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Our patrols reached the Ancre between Dermancourt and Harnel, coming into contact with the enemy on this line.

Hostile artillery was active at night-time northward of Bethune and southward of Ypres.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL ALLIED OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

An Italian official message states:— We captured a peak on Doissacalto where the enemy has been maintaining himself at heavy cost since June 15. We overcame large parties hidden in caves and took 175 prisoners. A large quantity of war material was also taken. The French, by a successful coup-de-main, penetrated far into the lites eastward of Asiago taking 125 prisoners and a gun. The British westward of Asiago entered Giaga, inflicting losses and taking prisoners.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

1,300,000 TO END OF JULY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

General March has informed the Senate Military Committee that over 300,000 American troops were shipped in July and the total to the end of July was 1,300,000.

General Pershing now directly commands one million men.

CHANGE IN GERMAN ADMIRALTY
STAFF.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3.

A Berlin semi-official message states that Admiral Holtzendorff, Chief of Staff at the Admiralty, has resigned for reasons of health and Admiral von Scheer, commanding the High Seas Fleet, will succeed him.

SHIPBUILDING RECORD BROKEN.

12,000 TON VESSEL BUILT IN
24 DAYS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, announces that the launching records will be broken to-morrow when the 12,000 ton cargo vessel "Inca" will be launched at Alameda, California, 24 days after the laying of her keel.

CUBAN TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.

The House approved of the Senate amendment to the Obligatory Service Bill empowering the President of Cuba to send to France all the troops he deems expedient.

(Continued on Page 6.)

LIVER AIDS.

PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM PILLS

Keep the Liver Active and the System Free from
Waste Matter.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

32, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 284.FOR
CARS on
HIREExperienced Chauffeurs
and
Expert Mechanics.A Large Number of
New and Comfortable Cars
Always in Readiness.Phone
977-2539MERCURY
GARAGE CO.,
50-51, Des Voeux Road Central.Arrangements
for Special
Occasions

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE AND RELIABILITY

HOWE SCALES

LARGE VARIETY OF VARIOUS TYPES IN STOCK.

MUSTARD & CO.,

4, Des Voeux Road Central. Telephone 1194.

AGENTS in HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.A handy lad with a hammer can do it well!
But we employ men who are experts to
demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and
will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof.

CHAP-
MAN-
WATERPROOF
"MALTHOID"
LIHT-
SAFE
NEWSPRINTAgents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

PHILIPS HALF WATT LAMPS

are proof against Shocks and
Vibration. Obtainable in different
voltages from the principal
Electrical Contractors.

For Wholesale apply to

HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING Co.,

Hongkong & Canton.

Sole Agents for South China.

HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME.

T.O. NIGHT T.O. NIGHT

Showing 9th & 10th Episodes of

MARY PAGE

Also Gaudant Graphic & Comics

WEDNESDAY, 7th August

See Paramount Feature 3 parts

SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS:

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

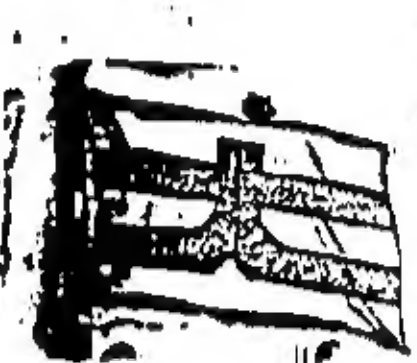
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc., apply to: P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.



O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE: Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE: Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound Ports touching at intermediate Ports in Japan.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE: Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE: Monthly fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE: Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE: The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 16 will be fixed.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For SINGAPORE via SWATOW and AMOY.

For KUALA LUMPUR via SWATOW and AMOY.

For SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Joint Service of the "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	Sails
ORANJE	8,000	23rd August.
WILIS	8,000	14th September.
REMBRANDT	10,000	29th September.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD. (TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

Regular Service of Steamers to PACIFIC COAST and from JAPAN to JAVA, calling at HONGKONG.

For Space and Particulars apply to:

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA (SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about:

For JAPAN: KIOJUN MARU, Aug. 11th.

For JAPAN: BANRI MARU, Aug. 20th.

For Sailing date, Freight or Passage apply to:

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	SUNSHINE	Aug. 7, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNSHINE	Aug. 8, at 3 p.m.
NEWCHANG	PAIHO	Aug. 9, at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	PAIHO	Aug. 9, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Aug. 11, Daylight.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	TAISANG	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 9, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaing" and "Vittim," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Van Waerwijck" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Only sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under British Government's Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description stixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to: JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates. LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON, Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA. Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerves and brain power. Sufferers induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other indiscretions. Headaches, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, or any ailment, low spirits, and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, increasing drowsiness, nervousness, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion. The cause of it all is the gradual wearing out of the system, and the consequent loss of the vitality which we are endowed with at birth. It can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Based on the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wasting, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless.

VETARZO Blood Medicine. See next insertion for full particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for 1/6d. Bottle of either remedy. To THE VETARZO MEDICAL CO., 20, CANNON ST., LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for the same price—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOTHS, OAKLEY'S, etc.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

WELLINGTON SILVERSMITH'S BLACK LEAD SOAP FOR CLEANING PLATE

POLYBRILLIANT METAL POMADE NEVER BECOMES DRY, HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED, Wellington, N.Z.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIPHONG: Capt. J. W. Evans, FRIDAY, 9th Aug. at 1 p.m.

HAITAN: Capt. A. E. Hodgins, THURSDAY 15th Aug. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to:

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" August 13th. "CHINA" August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

KORRA MARU 20,000 13th August.

SIBERIA MARU 20,000 29th August.

TENYO MARU 25,000 8th September.

SHINYO MARU 22,000 2nd October.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINGO CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong:

ANYO MARU 18,500 Sept. 25th.

NIPPON MARU 11,000 Nov. 8th.

KIYO MARU 17,200 Jan. 9th, 1919.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to:

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st and 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to:

THE BANK LINE LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Or to BEISS & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR:

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying the Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the oncoming steamer for Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to:

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.

In each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of:

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 25s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2s, or larger advertisements from 25s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS.

LONDON:—WILLIAM MAYER, 42 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

12, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.3.

T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 163, Queen's Road, Victoria St.

CLARK, SON & PLATT, 35, Gracechurch St., E.C.4.

31, Cornhill, London, E.C.4.

BRIDE & SON, 15, Broad Street, W.1.

P. H. BROWN & Co., 10, St. Martin's Lane, W.1.

SOUTLAND:—FRED. L. BROWN, 8 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE: MATHIAS FRANK & Co., 18, Rue de la Grande Balle, Paris.

NEW YORK:—T. B. BROWN, Ltd., 60, Wall Street, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAS & BLACK, San Francisco.

FOOCHOW:—BROOK & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & CO., Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Associated Companies, Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, etc.:—KELLY & WALES, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI:—Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd.

JAPAN:—Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd., Yokohama and Yokohama.

CANTON:—PATER & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL LTD., 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKE PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles	Due London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Leave PORT SAID about	Due LONDON about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments except 1 of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Godard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Isaba Maru, 12,600 tons SAT, 17th Aug, 11 a.m.	
	Iyo Maru, 12,330 tons WED, 4th Sept, 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru, 12,600 tons SAT, 17th Aug, 11 a.m.	
	Rikko Maru, 9,600 tons SAT, 14th Sept, 11 a.m.	

Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

London or Liverpool via Spore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town

Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

* Wireless Telegraphy.

FOR DATES OF SAILING APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashimi Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

"Suwa Maru," WEDNESDAY, 14th August, at 11 a.m.

"Fushimi Maru," WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

B. MORI, Manager

Telephone 2 & 293

VOTES FOR FRENCH WOMEN.

CLAIMING A VOICE IN THE NATION'S COUNSELS.

[By WINIFRED STEPHENS.]

Paris.

The time is long past when leaders of French feminism were fearless men, whose neglect of feminine arts and graces brought blushes to the cheeks of their followers, and gave the enemy cause to blaspheme. Seldom have I seen a more acutely and becomingly attired assembly of women than that which gathered recently for the annual congress of "L'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes" in the hall of "La Vie Feminine" at Paris.

One welcomed the note of pronounced colour, the brilliant red of an azalea blooming by the classic fountain, and relieving the neutral tints of walls and draperies, the orange veils and flaming frocks of the audience. Framed by the white dome pillars of the "rostrum" was the graceful figure of the president, Mme. de Witt Schlabach, who had at her side the local secretary, Mme. Blumhagen.

Undeterred by the bombardment of the capital, delegates had assembled from all parts of France, from Lyon and Lorient, from Bordeaux and Besancon. Though every grade of society, from the high aristocracy to the working class, was represented, professional women—barristers, university professors, teachers of lycées and elementary schools—were in the majority. There were also a few men.

A pulsating movement in France for the last twenty years, "are the terms" in which the late Emile Durkheim, writing in the dawn of this century, described French feminism. None within the last few months, there is no doubt, feminism in France is becoming the fashion, especially among the young—men as well as women. "Le Feminisme est en marche," one hears on every side.

FRANCE'S "FEMINIST" PROGRESS. In England the terms "feminist" and "suffragist" have both almost synonymously. This is by no means the case in France. The Latin woman (Italian as well as French) attaches more importance to the economic than to the political enfranchisement of her sex. And it is in the former direction—in the admission of women to the Bar, in their training for high commercial and administrative posts, for example—that French feminism has made progress.

With regard to the suffrage they lag far behind their English sisters, for they possess neither the Local Government nor the Parliamentary vote. A bill to give them municipal and general vote, as we should say, "county" council franchise has been drafted and accepted by the Parliamentary Committee for Universal Suffrage. But it has not yet been discussed in the Chamber.

For some years before the war there existed, under the presidency of M. Justin Godart, a group of deputies banded together to advocate women's rights (the very term sounds antiquated to English ears). But it is not surprising that in the tumult of this gigantic conflict the group should have fallen to pieces, not even that women suffragists in France should have been so occupied with war work as almost to have ceased to demand their own enfranchisement.

Within the last few months, however, numerous indications show that the position is changing. For, example, at the opening of the present Session M. Jules Siegfried, doyen of the Chamber of Deputies, for the first time openly proclaimed in the Chamber women's rights to Parliamentary enfranchisement. In terms almost identical with those employed by Mr. Asquith, M. Siegfried argued that in the important measures of reconstruction to be undertaken after the war women ought to be admitted to the national councils. At the same time, in the Upper House, M. Salaple, the doyen of the Senate, was laying down the same principle.

As the natural result of this manifesto the Parliamentary Committee of Les Droits de la Femme has been reformed. It includes about 100 members, and has received numerous deputations from the various feminist societies (some 50 in number), of which "L'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes" is by far the largest and the most important. Its chief recommendation to them all is that women themselves need conversion to the

suffrage cause, that woman is in this case her own greatest enemy.

A VERY CURIOUS FOR THE VOTE.

Stimulated by this appeal and encouraged by the victory of British suffragists, L'Union Française is about to organise a strenuous campaign for the vote throughout the length and breadth of France. It has some very able speakers, one of whom, Mme. Louise Combar, is the author of widely-read novels on social questions, and another is Mme. Robert Groussin, one of the society's youngest members, who abounds in a vivacity and eloquence which promise to win many converts. Already many provincial branches, which had lapsed in the beginning of the war, are being reconstituted, new ones reformed, and courses of lectures organised. Many a French woman in performing her war tasks has come to realise how serious are the disabilities her votelessness imposes upon her. She is also coming to regard her enfranchisement not as a privilege alone, but as a duty to the nation. The founders of the first great French Salon, the famous Blue Room, used to boast centuries ago that women had devalued French Society. The president of the French Suffrage Union, in her Easter address, called on women to "inhumane French politics." She also bade them to take courage from the thought that outside France their demand is now supported by an army of no less than 21 million women voters.

Was, in this country, must not forget that while with us the case of large numbers of disenfranchised men enforced on demand, in France men have already achieved universal suffrage so that, apart from women, there is no need for any extension of the franchise. This consideration, coupled with the natural conservatism of the French in all social matters, renders by no means easy the task to which L'Union Française is bravely laying itself. To judge, however, from the spirit displayed at the last Congress it has zeal enough to remove mountains.

Women and girls in industry. The officials of the "Ministry of Munitions Welfare and Health Department" have a wonderful way of converting into blessings and benefits even the dangers and evils of war-time. And especially is this talent displayed in the work they are doing for the women and girls in our munition factories.

At a time like the present, when it is imperative to husband and develop all our resources, infant life cries for protection more loudly than ever before. And, as every doctor will tell us, in order effectively to protect the child, one must start with the mother. But how, now that so many expectant mothers are hard at work in munition factories, is it possible to ensure the beginning of life under healthy conditions?

CARE OF THE WORKING MOTHERS.

A SOCIAL PROBLEM IN SOLUTION. This is one of the countless social problems which the department is endeavouring to solve. And it is carefully organising a scheme designed to obviate the injuries that might result in mothers and children from the double task, which so many valiant women, now called upon to perform. Plans are on foot to regulate the expectant mother's work from the fifth or sixth month, to provide her with sedentary tasks, and to place her under the surveillance of a trained supervisor who has a certain amount of medical knowledge, until her child is at least eight weeks old, and receive instruction in the factory the expectant mother is suitably nourished, who visits her dwelling, helping her to make arrangements for her confinement, and if necessary to go into a maternity home.

To the provision of these homes in munition areas, even if they consist of only a few beds attached to a canteen, the department attaches the highest importance. The mother should enter at least a fortnight before she expects her confinement, remain for some time after, certainly, until her child is at least eight weeks old, and receive instruction in the while in various branches of mothercraft. On returning to her factory work, she may, if she pleases, leave her child in the creche.

Some of the difficulties connected with our women workers are those which arise from their transport from one munition area to another. While aiming at preventing the expectant mother from being liable to such transport, the department, for these who are subject to it, seeks to remove or at least minimise the discomforts.

Steps are taken to see that workers who are to be moved across country before leaving home are properly supplied with money and clothing. The Local Labour Exchange or the department's welfare officer is required to see that they are met at the station of their destination and escorted to suitable lodgings or special hostels for workers.

Lodgings committees, the institution and development of which is one of the department's most recent schemes, compile and keep up to date a lodging register and see that the lodgings are systematically inspected by voluntary or paid investigators. The latter are encouraged to help the workers in every possible way by removing causes of friction between the landlady and lodger, by rendering assistance in cases of illness or other difficulties, and by fostering throughout the district a friendly spirit towards the workers.

To the provision of overcoats an appeal can be made to the Civilian Clothing Board, which has power to insist on employers taking in munition workers, at the same time setting up a standard both of accommodation and of payment.

Another matter of the highest importance to the workers' health and efficiency is the provision of adequate means of transport by bus, train or tram, between the lodgings and the factory to which, in "war-time" cases, the workers have to wait for trains &c. Here also the local welfare officer is often able to render valuable assistance.—Daily Chronicle.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Priced 3/- & 2/-

INTIMATIONS

PLANT PAKRO SEEDTAPE

FOR BETTER GARDENS.

NO THINNING OUT JUST PLANT THE TAPE

GRACE & CO.

No. 16, Wyndham Street, HONGKONG.

[54]

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL

A French Medical Preparation

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th, 1919.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th, 1919.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable staterooms (All single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Charter Road.

Telephone 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—Sterling £1,500,000/—= \$18,000,000

Silver £1,500,000/—= \$18,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1

